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disease that a speedy recovery might be expected. Indeed, I have already begun to receive letters from these unfortunate diabetics who have thus had their hopes falsely raised.

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THE LATE PROFESSOR PACKARD'S "GUIDE TO THE
STUDY OF INSECTS"

My father, Professor Alpheus Spring Packard, had purposed to rewrite and bring the "Guide to the Study of Insects" up to date, as soon as he had finished Part II. of his "Monograph of Bombycine Moths," which was going through the press at the time of his death. He left many notes and references in regard to the "Guide," which we had intended to use as a preface, but we find they can not be edited properly by another hand.

ALPHEUS APPLETON PACKARD

NEW, LONDON, CONN.,
January 2, 1909

QUOTATIONS

THE ADMINISTRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS

THE University of Illinois has been coming to the front in the last few years more rapidly than any of the other state universities. It now ranks eighth among the great universities of the United States in the number of students, and is receiving large appropriations from the legislature, for the people of Illinois are determined that their own institution shall not be surpassed by any within the state, especially one founded by John D. Rockefeller. More important than its growth is the raising of the standard of scholarship, the introduction of new men of ability and promise, and the opening of a graduate school. This rapid progress is to be credited chiefly to the energy and initiative of President Edmund J. James, who left Northwestern four years ago to take charge of the state university.

But the University of Illinois is suffering somewhat from the twinges of growing pains. Such a radical and rapid transformation can not be effected without hurting the feelings of

some one or several. One such, Dr. George T. Kemp, has made his grievance a public question by his articles in the local papers and in SCIENCE of October 9, charging President James with duplicity, dishonesty and abuse of official powers. Dr. Kemp does not ask for sympathy on personal grounds. If his manner of leaving the university has impaired his chances of getting a position in another college, he can fall back on his profession, and make more money by the practise of medicine. But he holds that the question of academic freedom *versus* presidential tyranny is involved in his case, and it is therefore of public importance.

The essential facts seem to be as follows: When the graduate school was established a year ago, certain departments were selected for development, as it was impossible to bring them all at once to this rank. Professor Kemp was not one of the professors promoted, his salary was not raised to the prevailing rate, and his department did not share in the general prosperity. He felt, doubtless rightly, that this indicated that he was not in favor with the administration, and, being a high-spirited man, he resented it as a slight upon his honor and ability. He forced the issue by demanding "a court-martial" before the board of trustees and the formulation of specific charges. This mode of procedure was not adopted, but Dr. Kemp appeared before the board two or three times, presenting witnesses and papers to prove his success as a teacher and investigator, and calling attention to alleged defects in the organization of the university. Then finding the opposition to him still undefined and undiminished, he resigned his position and has since been waging war from the outside against President James and "the system." The board of trustees, regarding his resignation as voluntary, refuses to reopen the case and holds that he had no just grievance against the administration.

Dr. Kemp bases his charge of duplicity and unfair treatment chiefly on the fact that after his last appearance before the board his case was discussed by the president, who at that time stated his opinion of Dr. Kemp and why he did not regard him as worthy of promotion.